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Mo., as Second Class Mail Matter. THE WEATHER.

Washington, Sept. 14.-For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Generally fair; variable For Missouri: Showers Tuesday morn

ing; clearing by noon; cooler in northern portion; northwesterly winds. For Kansas: Fair; winds northeasterly.

Stations.	Bar.	7 pm	Pre.	W'th'r.
Bismarck, N. D	30.30	48		Cloudy
Des Moines, Ia		70		Fair
Dodge City, Kas	30.00			Cloudy
Duluth, Minn	30.20	58	.00	Cear
Galveston, Tex	36.02			Clear
Helena, Mont	30.08	58	.00	Clear
Kansas City, Mo	30.08	74	T	Rain
Little Rock, Ark	20,00	88	.60	Cloudy
New Orleans, La	30.00	80	.00	Fair
Omaha, Neb	30.12	70		Fair
Oklahoma City.O. T.	30.04	76		Cloudy
Rapid City, S.D	30.12	54		Cloudy
St. Louis, Mo	30.04	76		Cloudy
St. Paul, Minn	30.16			Clear
Salt Lake City, U	29 86	02		Cloudy
Springfield, Mo	30.06	80		Cloudy

We cannot fix by law the wages of labor. That is a matter of mutual contract between employer and employe. But we can fix by law the kind of money in which wages are paid and we will never decree that they shall be paid in anything short of the best dollars in purchasing power recognised throughout the civilised world. WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

I am quite as much opposed to cheapening the American workingman and workingwoman as I am to cheapening our dollars. I am outte as strongly in favor of keeping a day's labor at home as I am a gold dollar. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Good morning, Mr. Bryan. Have you heard from Maine?

Tom Watson was right. Sewall is only a knot on a log, and a very small knot at that.

ticularly the matter with Tom Reed. Evidently be's-all-right. No matter how little Mr. Bryan's running

There doesn't seem to be anything par

mate expended in his own state, he didn't get his money's worth. The great beauty about those Pine Tree

votes is the fact that they were all honestly cast and fairly counted. Those Maine farmers showed a shock-

ing indifference to the woes of the poor millionaire silver mine owners. Mr. Bryan will probably admit to his confidential friends this morning that it

looks a little blue for the human race.

Hon. Tom Watson will probably conclude that Bryan and Sewall are both warts. It is not at all certain that Missouri will

not give a bigger Republican majority than Maine, or that Kansas will not go Vermont a few thousand better. Bear in mind that Maine is one of the

states the free silver leaders expected to carry. Sewall was put on the ticket expressly for that purpose.

Our Popocratic friends will have to fix their cyes on those stuffed Arkansas ballot boxes very intently to keep from feeling blue over the news from Maine.

It is reported that Tom Watson got so full of drug store whisky in Kansas that he could scarcely talk coherently. The report is manifestly untrue. Watson is still

The vote in Maine and Vermont, however, is not wholly a protest against free silver. It is also a condemnation of the Democratic rule of the last three years and

Bath, the home of Candidate Sewall, wen Republican by a largely increased majority. The Chicago convention evidently made a sheer waste of that vice presidential nomination.

Men and brethren, the American people are not in favor of a dishonest dollar, not of a packed supreme court. The more they are heard from the plainer this will appear. The country is safe.

They had an idea in the time of Tippecance and Governor Kent that Maine went "hell bent." There seems to have been a mistake. Maine reserved that splendid per-

formance for the year 1896.

Hon. John B. Henderson has found an obstacle in the way of free silver coinage. He has discovered that it is unconstitutional. Mr. Henderson may be right, but the question raised will never be tested. There is an obstacle more directly in the way that will settle the matter without troubling the constitution or the courts. It is the honesty and common sense of the

Those phenomenal majorities in New England, Messrs, Popocrats, are going to be very, very difficult to pooh-poon down. Yes, you expected both states to go Republican, "the Dutch have taken Holland," and all that, but you did not expect such overwhelming, crushing, pulverizing majorities, and you know it. You are amazed and scared-badly scared. You will not admit it, but you are. You know it and everybody else knows it. And well you may be. The hurricane which has started in New England will sweep the country, and sweep it clean.

Mr. J. H. Neff, whose majority in Saturday's primaries was so pronounced as to make it certain that he will be the Republican nominee for congress in the Kansas City district, is a gentleman fully worthy of the honor to be conferred. While he has not been known as a prominen

dates and modestly assisting in fighting the party's battles. His record and principles are in full harmony with the Republican national and state platforms, and his standing as a citizen and business man commends him to the confidence of the people. Unlike Mr. Cowherd, he is wearing his true colors; there is no veneering on him. He has changed no principles in order to become a candidate. Mr. Neff will make a good race, and he will make the district a good representative.

THE GREAT VICTORY IN MAINE.

As Maine goes so goes the Union. The Pine Tree state has given the largest Republican majority in her history, and the cause of sound money and financial honesty has won a magnificent victory. Of course, Editorial and Society1857 Maine is a Republican state, and it was ex-City Editor 812 pected that Mr. Powers, Republican candidate for governor, would receive a hand-New York Office 127 Tribune Building Chicago Office............903 Boyce Building some plurality, but no one, however sanguine, expected such a landslide. In every Entered at the Postoffice at Kansas City, town the gains were phenomenally large. All issues were forgotten for the time being except the question of honest money, and on this point the people of Maine seem to be well nigh unanimous. The Republican gain over the vote of two years ago is at least 40,000, and Governor Powers' plurality will be more than 50,000.

There is deep significance in this splendid result of the short and sharp campaign in Maine. It seems an overwhelming victory for the cause of honest money at the general election. No other construction can be placed upon it. The same causes which wrought the result in Maine are at work in every state in the Union, and in most of them will produce the same kind of results.

In thus pronouncing against repudiation and a debased currency the Republicans of the Pine Tree state, were aided by thousands of sound money Democrats, anxious to condemn with the ballot the Chicago platform of dishonesty and revolution. They were not squeamish as to the methods, and hence wisely decided to vote with the Republicans and make it as nearly unanimous as possible.

There will be great rejoicing all over the land at the result in Maine. Sound money men will be encouraged to keep up the gallant fight so well begun, and the free silver repudiationists will be correspond ingly cast down; and well they may be for they see the beginning of the end.

TWO KINDS OF DOLLARS.

Is there any money too good for the labor ing man? Mr. Bryan says yes. He declares that money can be too good, and therefore it must be better than the wageearner deserves. Mr. McKinley says a dollar should be as honest as the workman's toil, equivalent in value to the labor he gives for it. Mr. Bryan advances certain vague propositions which he says he "believes" will come to pass with free coinage of silver. One of these propositions is that the silver bullion of the Western mine owner, now worth a little over 50 cents an ounce, will advance to \$1.29 an ounce. Another proposition, of the truth of which he is pretty sure, is that the necessaries of life will advance. Bacon, flour, sugar, etc., will go up, so that the wage-earner's living will be higher in proportion as the dollar he earns is inferio

In none of his speeches has Mr. Bryan given a practical explanation of how the wage-earner is going to earn more dollars than he does at the present time. He holds out dim promises of good times under as deceptive as the ignis fatuus. The only dollar that is worth having is the 100-cent dollar. As Mr. McKinley says, that kind of a dollar never made hard times. The best thing to do is to keep hands off the currency and let well enough alone. Under the present standard, which Bryan affects to think is such a hideous thing, a dollar purchases more for the man who earns it than ever before, whether it is groceries for the workingman's family or callco or silks for his wife. When a man makes a dollar these days he knows just what it is; he is sure of its reliability; it is "as good as gold."

The positions of the Republican and Bryan parties on the money question are these: The former believes in the best money obtainable; the same kind of money for the laboring man as the millionaire. The latter contends for "cheap" money, necessarily of a fluctuating character; up one day and down the next, and never worth 100 cents on the dollar. These two propositions are easily comprehended and no one should hesitate between them.

HERR MOST IN TROUBLE.

Herr Most is in deep tribulation. Anarchy is on the wane in New York, he finds, and therefore his soul refuses to be comforted. The frowsy, red-shirted advocates of social disintegration, rapine and plunder are losing their grip in the East. The atmosphere is no longer congenial. There are too many white shirts to be seen on the streets, and the frequent evidences of a generous use of soap fill Most with disgust. He feels like the times are out of joint. Never in his whole experience has he found the anarchist business so dull as now. Nothing doing whatever The country is distressingly decent.

Hence Mr. Most is thinking of changing his environment. He may go into retirement; or, if someone will put up his railroad fare, he may come West and found a colony. This latter suggestion will meet with much more favor in New York than in the West. Nobody in the West wants Most, either as a colonial director or in his private capacity. It is doubtful if he could even get a job to stump for Judge Doster in Kansas. The best thing Herr Johannes can do is to go to work. Labor is wonderfully ennobling, and it is just possible that years of carrying the hod would make a tolerably decent being out of even a professional red.

The United States is a mighty poor country to conduct the anarchy business in, as Most has found to his sorrow. He was at one time the most blatant advocate of the dangerous theories advocated by his class, and as a result served one or two terms in prison, altogether too short, however, for his own or the country's good. Now he finds his occupation gone for lack of a following, and wants a change of scenery But if he comes West he'll have to work or starve. No doubt he would prefer the latter alternative.

"An honest dollar and the chance to earn it by honest toil." The more that terse utterance is examined the more good, sound, wholesome patriotism it is found to contain. It gives the whole Republican doctrine in a line. It comprehends all the Republican party is fighting for in this campaign. Columns and pages have been man in politics heretofore, Mr. Neff has al- written in behalf of national honesty, finan-

ways been an earnest and consistent Re- cial stability and protection of American publican, standing by his party's candi- industry, but they can all be boiled down into this one brief expression. It is the best definition of Republicanism and Americanism ever coined.

MINERS AND PREE SILVER.

One of the results of free coinage of silver would be the shipment of large quantitles of argentiferous galena from Mexico and other foreign countries. The value of the lead product would more than pay for separating the silver, and the latter would go to the mint to be stamped into dollars worth 50 cents. Since the reduction of the duty on galena by the Wilson bill large quantities of lead ores have been shipped into the United States, but the shipments would be enormously increased under a free and unlimited coinage act.

Missouri is especially interested in this matter. Her lead deposits cover a large area, and are of immense value. With adequate protection they could be developed to almost unlimited extent, giving employment to thousands of people at good wages. As it is now, the lead industry of Missouri is languishing because of Democratic free trade legislation. Last year 563 mines produced but 52,000 tons of lead ore; for the seven months ending with July 1896, Mexico sent into the United States 77,608,266 pounds of lead in pigs and bars. Just as soon as a free coinage act is passed the United States will become the lumping ground of millions of tons of silver-bearing lead ore, displacing the products of American mines and throwing American miners out of work.

There are many good arguments to show how the free silver policy would work to the detriment of the wage-carner in the United States, but the wholesale importation of lead ores containing small quantities of silver, which would certainly take place under free coinage, is of peculiar concern to the miners of Miseouri. Kansas is also interested for the same reason It is a matter of practical interest to every miner in the two states, and if they serve their own interests they will vote to sus tain a policy that will keep out the products of cheap foreign labor and secure the development of home industries, with employment to home labor at good wages paid in 100-cent dollars. That policy is the policy of McKinley and the Republican

THEOSOPHY IN KANSAS CITY. Amid all the excitement of a presidential campaign it is gratifying to learn that Kansas City's Theosophists remain tranquil and unmoved. The brass band and the kerosene torch have no charms for these seekers after knowledge of the unknowable and it is said that many of the members of this esoteric sect preferred to remain at home absorbed in their well thumbed copies of the Rig Veda to turning out and listening to Mr. Bryan on the occasion of his recent recitation in this city. This speaks well for the Kansas City Theosophist, to whom nirvana would be a blessed boor compared to the unpatriotic noise of the poy orator on his B flat silver cornet. There is going to be much activity in local The sophic circles this season, and if anything can be found out about the mysterious and shadowy future the Kansas City sages are going to find it. We have lots of citizens who know the vedas by heart and can spin off sentences from the Yajur veda in a manner that would be a caution to Gautama Buddha himself, and when it comes to the upanishads, or books of wisdom, and especially the Chhandogya upanishad, they're right in it, to use a secular expression not found in the

What a comfort it is for Theosophists to withdraw from the bustle and excitemen of life to meditate upon those dim veditimes of six or seven thousand years ago and to ream of karma and reincarnation to study the Dhar masastras, and especial ly the Yajnavalkya. By this means they get far away from 16 to 1, and the stree corner financier is to them as if he wer not. Their minds are so completely withdrawn from the cares of this work-a-day world that many a Theosophist cannot find time to cut the weeds in the back yard or relieve his wife of the cares of the baby for a brief time. Such matters are trivial compared to the divine essence of things which he seeks with ever increasing ardor By reason of the proximity of the great packing houses, Kaneas City Theosophists ere much interested in the doctrine of metempsychosis, a tenet held by all true followers of Buddha. It is worth years of study to learn, if possible, whether one's ultimate destination is the sausage mill after his career in the human form is brought to a close on this mundane sphere and this is one of the first things the philosophers of the Gate city seek to yank

out of the depths. In Kansas, Republicans have something more to oppose than unsound money and repudiation of honest debts. They have also to preserve the state from a policy of larceny. The Populists and silver Demo crats have nominated for chief justice a man who has publicly declared that "the rights of the user are paramount to the rights of the owner." This means, if it means anything, that the possessor of property-no matter how he came into pos session-has more right to the property than the man to whom it justly belongs If elected to the highest judicial office in the state, the utterer of this dishones sentiment will be expected to give it force in his decrees. Is it any wonder that Kansas Republicans are making an unusually carnest fight this year?

From the Chicago Times-Herald. A couple applied to a rural justice of the peace for total divorce. The justice ralled the balliff aside and asked in whisper:

"What's the law on that p'int?" "You can't do it," replied the bailiff, "it don't come under yer jurisdiction." "We're willin' ter pay cash fer it," said the husband, not understanding the nature of the consultation. "I've got the money in this here stockin'."

The justice looked grave. Then, adjusting his spectacles, and addressing the man,

"You knowed 'fore you come here that 'twarn't fer me ter separate husban' an' wife, an' yit you not only take up the time er this here valuable court with yer talkin', but ackchully perpose ter bribe me with money. Now, how much has you got in that stockin'?"

Bout six dolars an' a half, yer honor. "All right, then. I fine you five dollars fer bribery, an' a dollar an' a half fer takin' up my time with a case what my jurisdiction is out of, an' may the Lord have mercy on yer souls!"

From the Chicago Tribune. "You think I am a knot on a log. do you, Mr. Watson?" mused Candidate Sewall, looking dreamily out into space. "Well, just tell them that you tried to saw me. and couldn't do it."

FREE SILVER AND WAGES.

ome Questions Asked by a Mobile Street Railway Conductor.

Here are some pertinent questions asked by Mr. W. L. Timberiake, a conductor on the Mobile street railway, in an open letter addressed to certain gentlemen who were to speak at a Bryan and Sewall ratification meeting on the evening of its

I want to know how I will be affected by having the financial plank of the Chi cago platform made the law of this country. With this purpose I respectfully request that one or all of you answer the fol-

Will the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 increase the rate of wage now paid the workingmen in the United States? If you say it will, please name me ome free colnage country in which the workingmen are paid wages as high as they low receive in the United States. Secondly-We are not only interested in the rate of wages, but also in the purchas

ing power of the money in which wages re paid. Is there a free coinage country in the world where a workingmen can buy Thirdly-Mr. Bryan and other advocates of free coinage claim that it will increase

the price of all commodities. If it should increase the price of the things which the workingman has to buy and does not cor-respondingly increase his wages, will he not be most seriously affected by the

Fourthly-Is it true that between 1860 and 865, when the currency was inflated with paper, the price of all commodities rose 11 cent, while wages only rose 43 per cent? Fifthly-If wages only increased about one-third as much as the price of things for which wages had to be exchanged between 1860 and 1865 when hundreds of thousands of laborers were in the field as soldiers, do you believe wages would increase so much under conditions that would follow Mr. Bryan's election?

Sixthly-The railroads of the country derive their incomes exclusively from freight and passenger tariffs that are practically fixed by laws enforced by state and interstate commissions. If free coinage in creases the price of all the comm necessary to the operation of railroads, and income is kept down by law, can the large body of men employed in the service ter of fact, would not a cut in wages be bout the only way in which the railroads could meet the increased cost of operation Seventhly-The street railway systems of his country are operated under municipa ordinances which fix their income at 5 ents per passenger carried. If Mr. Bryan is right in saving free coinage will increase prices of all commodities used by street railways, can you advise the conductors nen, and other street railway em ployes of this city to vote for free coinage with the hope of improving their condition

Who the "Goldbugs" Are.

From the Chicago Tribune. Mr. Bryan is referring to the "conspir acy of the goldbugs and plutocrats" with such persistence, and the public mind is so nuch in doubt as to the exact personality of these modern types of Croesus, that the enlightenment furnished by a Chicago firm which deals exclusively in local mortgage as to the identity of these local "bugs" is timely and instructive. The "conscience gland" and all other forms of "plutocratic hold the wold of the world and are corner ing it ruthlessly, appear under so strange forms in Chicago. Out of \$624,456 worth of mortgages made during the hard imes of this summer the most numerous investors have been nineteen wide and twenty "other women." As Mr. Bryan's chivalry undoubtedly would forbid his applying any of his stock epithets to them, it would be interesting to ascertain how he sould class them in his category of fanat-

Next come in the list thirteen "estates," eleven merchants, ten clergymen and smaller numbers of merchants, clerks, doctors, "small investors' savings," educational institutions, benevolent societies, pospitals, farmers, a coachman, a lak captain, a stenographer, and authors. That

ractically completes the list. Where are the Shylocks? Who are the dangerous plutocrats? What of the base syndicates? Of course they do not exist when the facts are produced. It is the ame with all the arch-plutocrat's ravings. He says anything that can be expressed in words or noise, trusting no doubt that the corrections may not reach as far as his

The "goldbugs," "dangerous syndicates of England and Wall street," "Shylocks," and all the others represented by his epihots of this character are but figments of his imagination, as is the prosperity he is painting in rainbows of promise that would follow in the wake of free silver.

The Workingman's Own Questions. From the New York World.

All the candidates for office and their stump speakers are asking questions of the workingman. Before making up his mind how to vote the workingman will do Does the present 100-cent dollar buy too much food, clothing and family supplies for my advantage? Do I want its purchas-

What assurance have I that my wages will be advanced to correspond with the increase of prices which the free-silver orators say is necessary to give the coun-

Can I mark up my wages as fast or as easily as the grocer or merchant can mark up his prices?

What compensation can there be for me in giving the silver mine owners free coin age for their bullion if my wages will buy less and my savings are legally made pay-able in 53-cent dollars? "Where do I come

How will it help me to hurt Rockefeller, Gould, Sage, Pierpont Morgan or even Carnegie and Pullman? Can't the "money kings" stand a panic and more business ession better than I can? Is the best dollar in the world too good

for me or for any workingman?

Am I the fool that the Populist cranks nd free silver orators take me to be? The workingman who is capable of asking himself practical questions like these and giving sensible answers is in no danger

of voting to clip his dollar or scale down

his savings. Chinese Silver Coin.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. There is an instructive statement from the Chinese viceroy, Li Hung Chang, in to-day's papers. He was asked to give views of the silver controversy. This is his reply:

"I look at it from a Chinese standpoint.
If a silver president is elected in the United States it will benefit China in that i will enhance the value of Chinese silver dollars; in a like manner, of course, it will benefit all the great silver nations.'

If a silver president is elected, it will not only benefit China, but every other silver nation, and it will at once degrade the United States to the level of China and Mexico. Fortunately our people are not apt to view the subject from a "Chinese standpoint." We doubt if any voter in these United States is anxious to take par in what may be termed Chinaizing this government. A "civilization" that degrades its workingmen to the standard of the Chinese laborer and pays them for their services what is equivalent in our money to a few cents per day is not very much to brag about.

A Free Silver Pailure. "Is it a bad failure?"

"Well, it looks to me like a free silver failure." "What do you mean by that?"
"Oh, it will pay about \$5 cents on

LETTER FROM MR. VAN HORN. Refuses to Appoint Delegates to the

Congressional Convention. The following letter was yesterday addressed to the chairman of the congres

sional committee: "Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 14,1896. "Dear Sir:-Under the call of your com-mittee the candidate for congress receiving plurality of votes at the Republican primaries in the wards of Kansas City and in Blue township has the selection of delegates therefrom to the district convention "As some of the wards gave me a plural ity, I desire to notify the committee that I hall not name any delegates therefrom.

"The methods obtaining at the primaries were such-by the institution of test oaths and other devices unheard of in the primary action of a free people-by which life-long Republicans, and from your own membership, were refused the right to vote, has absolved them from all respons bility to respect the results of such action. "To name any of them as delegates, or anyone opposed to such methods, would be placing them under renewed obligations and a condonation of the wrong inflicted in the premises. This I cannot do. So far, then, as my action goes, there will be no

a plurality. Very respectfully. "R. T. VAN HORN." "Hon. J. V. C. Karnes, Chairman Repub lican Congressional Committee, Fifth District."

Gold and Prices.

general rise of prices.

From the Indianapolis Journal. Sometimes the advocates of free silver coinage claim that the so-called demonetization of silver has caused a great contraction of the currency which can only be cured by opening the mints to the coin age of 50-cent dollars, and at other time they claim that it robbed silver of half its value and doubled the value of gold. Both claims are equally unfounded, but for the present let us examine only the latter. The contention of free silverites is that the so-called demonetization of silver caused an unnatural appreciation of gold and, by putting the country on a gold standard basis, has brought about universal low prices. It is claimed that free silver coinage would strip gold of its artificial value, and, by causing a great appreciation in the value of silver, would cause

In answering this it must be remembered that silver has never been really demonetized in this country. The constant use of the word "demonetization" in discussing the subject is misleading. Not a single silver dollar has ever been deprived of its full legal tender quality in this country. The director of the United States mint, in his annual report for 1895, speaking of the effect of the act of 1873, said: "The silver dollars previously coined, of which there were but few in existence, maintained their quality as legal tender, but the coinage of new full legal tender dollars, whether on government or private account, was dis-continued." All that the act of 1873 did was to discontinue the coinage of silver dollars, but five years later that was resumed under the act of 1878 and has since been carried on to a far greater extent than ever before. As all the silver collars coined prior to 1873, and the vastly greater number coined since, are full legal tender, it is evident that the volume of our legal tender currency was not diminished by the act of 1873, and, therefore, gold could not have appreciated in value on that account. It is evident that gold and silver have become widely separated in commercial be accounted for on the theory that silver has fallen or gold has risen in value. The silverites take the latter position. There are a great many persons who scout the idea that the apparent motion of the sun is due to the actual motion of the earth. They insist that "the sun do move," and they are able to adduce arguments on that side of the question which are entirely satisfactory and convincing to other per sons of their kind. The apostle Paul spok of persons to whom "God shall send them strong delusion, that they should a lie." Persons who believe that the sun around the earth and that silver twenty years are not likely to be convinced by any argument to the contrary. Some

persons, however, who are not wnolly given over to believing a lie, may be. The contention that the present low prices of farm products are due to the rise in the price of gold is not sustained by any proof whatever. On the contrary, all standard has prevailed since 1853, and high rices have prevailed during many years of that time. They have prevailed during nany years since 1873, when the so-called demonetization of silver took place. There is fifty times as much full legal tender silver currency in the country now as there was in 1873, and if there were any connection between silver and prices the latter should be much higher now than they were then. On the contrary, there are lower. But there is also a great deal more gold in the country now than there was then, and more gold and silver in all other civilized countries than there was then. During all that time the market reports of the world show that silver has steadily depreclated, but they also repel the idea of any connection between the prices of other products and silver. If the decline of prices were due to the appreciation of gold the decline should have been steady and alike in all products. On the contrary, it has not been steady, having been broken by many periods of high prices, and some things have been very high, while others have been very low. All the facts go to show and the conclusion is irresistible that the depreciation in the price of silver is real, not relative, and that it is due to greatly cheapened production and im-mensely increased output. No legislation could cure this. Free coinage, full legal tender, fictitious valuation and government fiat all combined could not restore silver to its former place in the market reports of the world, as measured by gold.

Why Watson Hurts.

From the Philadelphia Press.

If Mr. Bryan were to be voted for directly, he and his managers could afford to neglect the vice presidential split. Both the Bryan-Sewall and the Bryan-Watson votes would count for Bryan. Electors block this inside of each state

If in the same state there are Bryan-Sewall electors run and Bryan-Watson electors, then Bryan cannot get an elector the other is in a majority. Suppose in Tennessee the vote is as it was in 1894, and the Bryan-Sewall electors got the Demo cratic vote, of 104,356; the Bryan-Watson electors the Populist vote of 22,092, and the McKinley-Hobart electors the Republican vofe of 105,104. The Republican ticket would be elected. The fact that 127,448 voters were for "Bryan" would not help him an atom as long as this vote was divided between two electoral tickets.

This is the whip-hand which Mr. Tom Watson and Senator Marion Butler hold over their Democratic friend, Senator Jones, who was so certain a few short weeks ago that the Populist would go to the negro, where he belongs. After the Maine election Mr. Thomas Watson will be louder than ever, and Mr. Sewall will either retire or fusion will be impossible in the Southern states.

If Mr. Sewall is retired, Bryan and Wat son will have no chance in a debatable Northern state, because Democrats will bolt. If Mr. Sewall is not retired, Bryan and Sewall will have no chance in the debatable flouthern states, because the Populists will bolt.

What He Really Fears. From the New York Sun.
The heads of great corporations are un-

dertaking to compel their employes to sup-port the gold standard.-Bryan. Every employe of every great corpora tion, and every small corporation, knows

that that is both false and absurd. How can a corporation control the secret bal-lot of its employes, or any of them? Every citizen knows e chooses, and that nobody can interfere with his exercise of the franchise. An em loyer who tells his men of the danger of he Bryan cheap-money hom for their good; but they can take or reject this advice as they think best when they put their votes in the ballot box Bryan's real fears is not of the co

As to Interstate Commerce.

ions, but of the common sense of their

From the New York Tribune. "The right of the United States govern ment to regulate interstate commerce cannot," says Mr. Bryan, "be questioned, and he necessity for the vigorous exercise of that right is becoming more and more

mperative." Yes. A little more than two years ago young man named Debs undertook to question that right. Backed up by an anarchist-pardoning governor named Altgeld, he violently and riotously denied the right to the federal government and claimed it for himself. When the government tempted "the vigorous exercise of that right" he raved against "federal encroach-ments" and organized something very delegates from wards in which I received much like an insurrection. The federal gov-ernment sent some troops to vindicate its "right to regulate interstate commerce," and had an injunction issued against Deb enjoining him not further to interfere with interstate commerce, and when he defied the injunction locked him up for contempt of court.

And now a Democratic national conven tion denounces such use of force by the government as "a crime against free institutions," and especially objects to the issuing of that injunction as "a highly dangerous form of oppression." And William J. Bryan "unqualifiedly indorses" that denunciation and that objection. And vehe says, with his best cocksure grandilo "The right of the United States government to regulate interstate commerce cannot be questioned, and the necessity for the vigorous exercise of that right coming more and more imperative."

Signs of Business Revival.

From the Chicago Times-Herald. The financial horizon was luminous with glowing promise as the business of the week closed Saturday. The indications of recuperative tendency in trade were plentiful and reassuring. Conservative who are not in the habit of grasping at illusions, and whose wide experience ables them to discern the transient from the permanent evidences of improvemen are quick to feel the hopeful current that permeates the business circles of Chicago .Expressions of confident optimism com from a wide range of commercial activity The banker, the merchant and the manufacturer report signs of a business awakening that are dependable and veliable Daily occurrences in the political world continue to give stronger confirmation of the general belief that the people will re-sist the assaults of the repudiationists, and that the public credit, which is the blood of commercial interchange, will not be destroyed.

One of the first signs of actual improve ment in the business outlook was the rais ing of the discount rate from 2 per cent to 2½ per cent by the Bank of England. The significance of this movement lies in the very clear recognition of the fact that in the opinion of the English financiers gold is certain to flow to this country uness a movement to equalize the low rate of interest in Europe with the high rate now prevailing in the United States is in-

It also indicates increasing confidence on the part of European lenders in American securities, and a growing belief that the honor and integrity of the American peo ple can be depended upon to crush Popu lism at the polls in November and thu avert financial panic and business disaster.

Odds All on McKinley.

From the New York World. Men who bet on elections incline to the belief that McKinley will win. There are fifty-three days before election, and but surplus and undivided profits to their Dwyers, who sometimes stake \$100,000 on the result, do not place their bets until October. Two bets of \$10,000 and \$5,000 on McKinley at odds of 5 to 4 have been waiting takers at A. L. Horton & Co., bankers,

and at the Astor house. The only bet a Democrat has so far offered is a catch one, and provides \$1,000 that Altgeld will carry Illinois and \$1,000 that Bryan will carry Illinois, and \$3,000 that Bryan will carry more states than McKinley. The man offe ing it expects to lose the two \$1,000 bets, but would probably win the last and bigger one, even if Mr. McKinley is elected. The World has shown that Mr. Bryan may carry twentyeight states and McKinley only seventeen,

Swim Out, Oh, Bryan. I am a wondrous craft upon The sea of politics, And for the sawed-off dollar, sure, I'm putting in big licks. My voice is my protector, and The foe I never fear: For every day my friends all stoop To whisper in my car:

Swim out and don't you care; Your metaphors will put you in The presidential chair. And grab 'em by the hair; So swim out, oh, Bryan, Swim out!"

I am the greatest orator That ever spooched a speech; I have similes original By scores within my reach, But that fact doesn't queer My friends, who stoop to pat my back And whisper in my ear:

"Swim out, oh, Bryan! Swim out and bruise the air. Fill all the world with words, my Some day you will get there: Keep you mouth forever open And you'll sit in Lincoln's chair; So swim out, oh, Bryan, Swim out!"

For memorizing words, On earth has ne'er been equaled quite; My vocal chords are birds. To mankind it must be clear Just why my friends all shout with glee "Swim out, oh, Bryan!

Don't worry over logic, Just talk and you'll get there; So swim out, oh, Bryan, Swim out!" It's overworked, I know. My words have raised a mighty heat And set the sun aglow. But, now that I am started, 'twill

Swim out and don't you care;

Of words upon the air;

Be hard to stop, I fear, Especially while my friends insist And whisper in my ear: "Swim out, oh, Bryan Tear up the Unabridged and spread Its words upon the air;

Just chatter on incessantly, Your lungs will win, we swear So swim out, oh, Bryan, Swim out!" -New York S

nd this deplorable fact You have had occasion to note That the one who is saved, as a gener Is the fellow who rocked the boat.

SUNFLOWER SEED.

The Clay Center creamery distributes \$10,000 a month among the farmers of that vicinity.

Emporia Gazette: One of Senator Martin's grandchildren is wearing a McKinley utton. The Santa Fe ought to return the old man's pass on that show of patriot-

As a close, logical, careful thinker, Senator Lucien Baker is awarded a position well up toward the top of the list of Kansas campaign speakers, by the Clay Center

Indications seem to be discernible that plutocracy is gaining a foothold in Atchison. Mayor Waggener is being accused by the local press of a determination to spend \$2,000 in rebuilding his front porca.

During a reunion of old soldiers in Wilson county last week, sixty persons, mem-bers of sixteen different families, and all related to each other, met unexpectedly one day and sat down to dinner together.

The vote cast by Ellsworth county Republicans at their recent primary was 884. an increase of 258 over the total polled by them last year. This, the Reporter thinks, is a decidedly favorable straw for the fall

Although there is an entire follure of the pecan crop in that vicinity this year. Fredonia doesn't consider the situation an altogether hopeless one, in view of the fact that the papaw trees are more heavily loaded than ever before

New York Sun: Dreadful news comes from Kansas. The state board of agriculture reports that the corn crop this year will be 11.6 per cent larger than the crop of 1895. A wall of woe goes up from every Populist and free silver mouth. What is the matter with the soil of Kansas? Had it gone into the accursed conspiracy of the goldbugs and the money changers?

Cotton was one of the crops ruised by Wilson county farmers in 1874, according to a twenty-two year old item from the Fredonia Citizen republished in that paper last week. In the same historical compilation is a paragraph which suggests the recollection that the late John R. Goodin, then a "Reform" candidate for congress, was raising large quantities of Mrs. Lease's favorite crop just about then, also, not only in that immediate vicinity, but all over what, at that time, constituted the Se

Pleasanton Observer: One of the pleasantest gatherings held in Pleasan many years took place at the home of Congressman Blue Wednesday night, when about forty of his friends and neighbors gathered to remind him of the fact that he was 57 years old on that day, and to impress the matter on his memory they gave him a handsome gold headed cane, bearing the inscription: "Hon. R. W. Blue, From His Oldtime Friends." The gift was presented by Dr. Henry Plumb in a very happy and appropriate little speech, and Mr. Blue responded with eloquent and touching words.

A talker on the streets the other day, says the Clay Center Times, asserted that voting bonds to railroads was largely responsible for the present hard times, or at least one of the causes of our financial distress. A representative of the Times went to the county clerk's office, and, with the elp of that officer, went through the books. He found that the roads touching Clay county paid last year \$21,930.74 in while the county baid, as interest on all onds, \$13,350, leaving a net profit of \$8,570.74. In private business this would be considered a pretty good investme cially when remembering that without a railroad in Clay county meperty would not be worth half its present low valuation. In a few years, when the bonds are all paid, then the full \$21,320 will be all profit.

ALL OVER MISSOURI.

Centralia's big fair, with its \$5,000 prem-

ium list, opens to-day. Columbia has bought the necessary coal for heating its school houses this winter at the rate of 71/2 cents a bushel.

Although gotten up on comparatively short notice, Brookfield is to have what promises to be a very creditable fair September 23, 24 and 25.

Russellville will celebrate the opening of her big flouring mill October 3, with a gen-era! holiday in which all the people of that part of Cole county are expected to participate.

Brookfield's big door factory is idle, and will probably remain so until after election, if not altogether. There is some talk of turning it into an extensive fruit evaporating establishment.

President Jesse attributes the falling off in attendance at the university principally to the hard times, but thinks the high standard now required for admission is chargeable with some of the shrinkage. A new Catholic church edifice was dedi-cated in Brookfield last week, Bishop

Burke officiating. The building cost \$30,and is one of the handsomest structures of the kind in the state. A Jefferson City cherry tree biosnomed in honor of the visit of the Southwest Mis-souri editors to that town the other day. Ninety-eight persons or firms pay taxes on stocks of merchandise in Jefferson City,

the assessed values ranging at the way down from \$9,000 to \$60. The thirty-ninth annual meeting of the state Horticultural Society will be held in Marceline December 8, 9 and 10, and Secretary Goodman suggests that all inter-ested should begin at once to save specimens for exhibition, and to prepare papers,

The game law in Missouri prohibits any person from killing or catching wild game as follows: Wild buck, doe or fawn be-tween January 1 and October 1; wild turkey, between March 1 and September 15: prairie chicken, between February 1 quail, between January 1 and October 1; woodcock, between January 10 and July 1; turtle dove, meadow lark or plover, be-tween February 1 and August 1; wild song bird or insectivorous bird at any season of the year; and from catching by means of nets, traps, pens or pits at any season of the year any prairie chicken or quail; and ing any wild bird's nest or taking eggs therefrom at any time or season.

The Friend of Humanity.

From the New York Sun Mr. Bryan is raising a good deal of dust and clatter over an imaginary effort of unnamed employers to prevent their em-ployes from voting as they choose. This is a very cheap trick of a very cheap demagogue. It is in harmony with that policy of setting the poor against the rich, of exciting and inflaming discontent, of representing the "toiling masses" as being wronged, to which he has devoted himself since the failure of his one attempt

ise the language of soberness, if not of Mr. Bryan, in spite of his recent rosy predictions, is coubtless pretty well scared by the prospect; and the more scared he becomes, the looser and wilder is his talk. He need not be afraid, and he is not afraid, that the wicked employers will try to coarce their employes. The thing cannot be done if anybody wants to do it. And Mr. Bryan will find that folks who work for wages or salary are not tender wards who require the assistance of a ven-erable sage like himself to protect them. They can take care of themselves, and they are not especially fond of being pat-

ronized, even by a Populist candidate for Mr. Bryan is always on the watch for oppressors of labor. This is only natural in a young man who is striving to elevate the condition of labor by snipping some & per cent off its pays